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A Slander.

We have received a card addressed "To the Democracy of Indiana," and signed by ALVIN P. Hovey, Brigadier General, and WILLIAM T. SPICELY, WILLIAM E. McLEAN, GEO. F. McGIN-MIS and JAMES R. SLACE, Colonels, in which oc curs the following passage:

We have nothing to expect from the South, and nothing to hope, without their conquest. They are now using their money freely, to subwith what effect, the tone of some of our journals, | war for such purposes. and the speeches of some of our leaders, too plainly and painfully testify.

We know not what motive can influence individuals occupying a respectable and honorable position, to thus willfully and maliciously slander men with whom they profess political sympathy and identity, and with whom they have associated on terms of gentlemanly intercourse. If high positions in the army are to be purchased and held at the sacrifice of all manliness and inde pendence, and if the recipients accept them upon the consideration that they will villify, pervert, and misrepresent the motives, actions, and principles of their former political and personal asso ciates-if such is the price of official favorsdark indeed is the future of the country. The charge that the money of the Rebels is being freely used to subsidize the press and the politicians of the North, has no foundation whatever in truth.

The men who make it are either credulous and weak enough to believe any Munchausen story, or else they are bought to give character to general slanders against men, who, unlike themselves, are honest and self-sacrificing, and uncorrupted by position and its emoluments.

It is evident that the signers of the card to which we have referred, do not appreciate public sentiment at home. While they are making money by the war, the people of Indiana are being impoverished, with no prospect before them but increasing burdens, already grievous to be borne, and more grinding taxation. Instead of the press and politicians at the North leading and influencing public sentiment, they are far, far behind the people. If the Southern Rebels are using money freely to subsidize Northern sentiment, it is the people themselves whom their gold is corrupting, and rich indeed, infinite in resources, must they be thus to buy a vast majority of the people of the North.

We cannot imagine how men, occupying high positions in the army, can put forth such miserable twaddle, with the expectation that anybody but twaddlers like themselves, would be weak enough to swallow it. If they credit such stuff S. Cobb President and E. Moser Secretary, it is evidence of their utter incompetency to fill the positions they occupy, and if they publish the charge we have quoted, knowing it to be untrue, they are unworthy of their places.

We quote another extract from the circular to show how willing its signers are to be used against | Moser. their former political associates. They say:

We see with deep solicitude and regret, that there is an under current in Indiana, tending toward a coalition of the Northwest with the South,

Where do Mr. Hovey and his associates "see" this? From what sources of information do they get such news? From Republicans only, and such sentiments are given out by them knowing ted and fagitive blacks; the resources of the that they are untrue and for wicked purposes. If officers in the army, professing to be Democrats, can be duped in that way, it speaks but little in favor of their sagacity, intelligence or pended; the liberties of our citizens, without integrity to principle. The corrupting and de- charge, trial or conviction, ruthlessly taken moralizing influences of the war are plainly and away; the Constitution of our country trampled painfully illustrated in the willingness with which the past; and the Union-our once glorious men, who formerly battled against the usurpa- Union-bargained, sold and conveyed by a batch tions of power and every encroachment upon of pettyfogging usurpers and petty political constitutional liberty, now yield to those usurpations and encroachments, and even apologize for then, simply to advance their personal interests. yeomanry at home whom position cannot influence or gold corrupt. The sagacity of the neople in their estimation of public affairs seldom pation. nation's troubles is now being expressed and it that creed which declares our Government and the Administration identical. Our Government will be felt, we trust, for good.

Who is He! MARTIN F. Conwar, the Republican member tration at Washington as an usurpation and from Kansas, is frequently confounded with the tyranny. Rev. MONCURE D. CONWAY, formerly of Washington City, but now filling a Unitarian pulpit in Cincinnati. They are entirely different individ- and despotic disposition of the Abolition party. from Kansas is a native of Maryland, of Irish parentage; first a printer, but now a lawyer by present Abolition war. profession; while his namesake, the preacher, is a native of or near Fredericksburg, of an old and well known Virginia family. He was originally a Methodist minister, but afterward became a

Unitarian, and is a writer of considerable ability JUDGE SMITH REQUESTED TO RESIGN .- The Catholic citizens of this State are circulating a petition calling upon Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana, to resign, in view of his insulting and outrageous language in reference to their religion in a speech at a recent Abolition meeting in Indianapolis.

Judge Smith's denunciations of the Pope and the Catholic Church are characteristics of the old leaven of Know-Nothingism which is still working in his Abolition party.—[New Albany Ledger, horse glass hearse for sale.

What For! Several military officers have issued an address

'to the Democracy of Indiana," in which they assume to teach the citizen his duty to the Government. This is rather doubtful propriety in OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. men whom the people are taxed heavily to support. But these very patriotic individuals are excessively sensitive in regard to the courage and valor of Northern men. They place the prosecution of the war upon a new basis. What is it? Shall twenty three millions of Northern men admit that they are unequal to nine millions of the South? So, in their judgment, this war must go on, regardless of the cost in blood and treasure. until that problem is solved. Thus the war must be prosecuted with vigor until it is demonstrated that 23 Northern men are equal or superior to 9 Southern men. That, according to Hovey and company, is the great issue involved in the gigantic civil war which is rapidly wasting the wealth and energy of the nation. With them it is an issue of brute force-whether a stout, well built Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly SENTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, six-footer can whip an opponent of at least onehalf less his weight and size. Say these valiant gentlemen, "shame on the State that would entertain the disgraceful proposition that the little fellow can whip the big one," and Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of " shame upon the Democrat who would submit to it, and raise his cowardly voice and proclaim Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the principle for which the war is waged, these very wise and valiant men say, and they insist it must not be stopped until that issue is determined. Mr. Lincoln says we are making history, and will not such an elevated and dignified record read well upon its pages ?

Such sentiments as these find a cordial endorsement in the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana-a paper which declared that a civil war was an evil of greater magnitude than the loss of a dozen States to the Union, and that it never desired to see a Union which could only be pinned together by bayonets. It preferred to have a peaceable separation of the States-to let all the dissatisfied States go in peace-rather than attempt to coerce, to force a Union. Simi lar sentiments were expressed by the leading Republican journals of the country, and even Mr. SEWARD, the Premier of the Administration, admitted in his correspondence with the representa tives of this Government abroad that it would be in direct conflict with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and our institutions-that it would sidize the press and politicians of the North, and be an exercise of despotic power, to prosecute a

But in the face of these declarations the Journal and its adherents now say the war mus. go on, not for the restoration of the Union and the alutenance of the Constitution, but to determine whether twenty-three millions of Northern men are equal to nine millions of the South-whether the Benicia Boy or Tom SAYRES can whip Tom

We regret that Messrs. Hovey and company annot appreciate the object for which the Adinistration is insisting upon the vigorous prose cution of the war. It is for nothing more or less than the supremrcy of the Republican party. That is all. If JEFF. Davis would to-day pledge the Administration that the South would give the Republican party a hearty support the war would be brought to a speedy close, and all the protection that the Rebel States might ask for their peculiar institutions, would be cheerfully guaranteed to them by the Republican leaders.

These are not idle and unmeaning assertions. If the Republicans as a party had looked solely to the best interests of the country and to the unity of the nation, and the preservation of conctitutional liberty, regardless of party supremacy. it is exceedingly doubtful whether civil war would ever have been inaugurated, or even if that issue had been forced, the contest long ere this would have been ended. Colonels in the army who are expecting Brigadierships may be so willfully blind as not to see the drift of the war, but it is evident to plain people who are uninfluenced by fat contracts, or who are not looking for promotions from the powers that be, that if the Republican leaders were not striving to perpetuate the control of the Government in their hands, peace and union would now bless the

Democratic Mass Meeting in Martin County, Indiana.

The Democracy of Martin county met in Mass Convention at Dover Hill on the 31st of January. 1863. After an address by A. B. Carlton. Bedford, the meeting was organized by electing

On motion, the following gentlemen were ointed a Committee on Resolutions: A. C. Stephens, Joseph Hitchcock, George Inman, Pleasant Bowman, Thomas M. Clark and J. C. The committee retired for consultation, and

The committee reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The Democracy have ever been and are still loyal to their country's flag; and, Whereas, Charges and imputations of disloyalty have been cast upon them by the Robespierres of

the American reign of terror; and, Whereas, The liberties of the white race is imperiled to give freedom to the black; white labor is taxed for the support of hordes of emancipa country eaten up and consumed by frauds and peculations; the lives of our citizens immolated at the shrine of Abolition idolatry; the freedom of speech gagged; the writ of habeas corpus sus-

political equality of, "free Americans of African descent;" therefore, Resulted, 1. That while we as Democrats and The only hope for the country is in the honest conservative Union men are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to restore the Union entire. we will never consent to give one dollar to buy negroes, or one man to fight for their emanci-

tyrants, to secure the right of suffrage to, and

errs, and their suber second thought upon the 2. That we denounce as a miserable heresy is democratic, the Admistration abolition-the very antipodes of each other; and while we are true to our Government, we regard the Adminis

3. That we regard the treatment of Senator Saulsbury in the Senate of the United States, by the Vice President, as an index of the tyrannical

uals, and no way related or connected, except as 4. That we regard the lives of white men as of politicians of the same school. The member more value than the freedom of the negroes, and we have given the last man and the last money we are willing to give for the prosecution of the

> 5. That the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Indiana State Sentinel and Vincennes Sun be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. SEYMORE COBB, President. EPHRAIM MOSER, Secretary.

Mr. Bohlan, architect, has the plans and specifications about ready for a three story business building on South Meridian street. It will be let in a few days to the lowest and best

idder. The plan and specifications can be seen

at Mr. Boblan's office, in the Æina buildings, by

all who want to bid for its construction. Air tight metalic burial cases, of the latest improvement, kept on hand at Long's, Undertaker, South Meridian street. Also a good two-

true that in political discussions before the people, but in the wild and crazy imaginings of fanatics, I have been denounced as a traitor, a secession who think more of their party than they do of ist, and a sympathizer with the rebellion, but 1 | their Government, and who are more anxious to had no means of compelling my accusers to es. retain power than they are to restore the Governtablish the truth of the charge. The vote of my ment. sufficient answer to all such imputations, but this Sth of January Convention 1852, that he was in is true, and that we are afraid of an investigation. | conformity with the forms of legislation

It is true that the honorable gentleman made Mr. Noves: If the tariff is continued, by legal he has had ample time for reflection and for his when you can secode? of repelling and disproving the often repeated, more definitely. I have already said I denied the but false and malicious charge, of disloyalty, I right of secession, and that in my judgment the

which has just been made by the gentleman from St Joseph [Mr - Anderson.]

several other occasions, indulged very freely in insinuations against the loyalty of the Democratic members of this House, and has with unbecoming assurance attempted to define our principles, and we have convinced the country that we are opposed to the Government and are in favor of rev olutionary measures. I am unwilling to permit lislovalty. I appeal to the history of my country Union of the States, and obeyed the laws of my country, and I can with truth and sincerity say party came into existence. that I am not conscious of having ever entertained or expressed a senument that was disloyal my country. I have exercised my natural tration, and in doing so I believe I have con- as one man? sulted the best interests of my country.

Mr. Johnson: Does the gentleman from Monroe believe that he and his party can oppose the policy of the Administration without thereby op

posing the Government? founder and mouth piece of the Republican party, and who is now Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln. It is true Mr. Seward was the choice of the Republican party for President, but he going wrong would you go with them? was considered too radical and too much imbued

not the Government, for if it was I would loose all hope for my country. I confidently trust that the Government will exist long after this this floor complain bitterly of the introduction of

of Indiana to stand by the Union.

duty or allegiance to the Federal Government. I can say the same in regard to a Northwestern Confederacy, with this limitation, that I have heard many Democrats say that they believed that if the Southern Confederacy was recognized, it would result in the formation of an independ-

Remarks of Mr. Buskirk in the House ent Government in the Northwest. But I know of Representatives, Friday, Feb. 6. of no Democrat in this Legislature, or in the ON THE RESOLUTION TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO State, who is in favor of attaching any Govern-INVESTIGATE THE CHARGE MADE BY MR. BRAN- ment which may be formed here, to the Southern Confederacy. If it is disloyal and treasonable to HAM, THAT DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE express the belief that the recognition of the HAD BEEN IN CONSULTATION WITH AN EMISSARY Southern Confederacy would result in the formation of a Northwestern Government, the mem bers of the Administration party had better clear MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman from Jefferson their skirts before they undertake to lecture us, Mr. Branham) in his speech in this House on for many of their leading and influential men yesterday, made a serious and grave charge have said the same thing. Gov. Morton, in a against the Democratic members of this House. speech delivered in Washington City, gave, as a The substance of his charge was that he had reason why he was in favor of a vigorous and been informed and believed that an emissary from successful prosecution of the war, that the reconsultation with Democratic members of the States would result in the formation of a North-House, and when he was asked to name the mem- western Government. Administration journals bers who had been holding this treasonable in- and orators have talked ten times as much about tercourse, he refused to do so. This refusal sub. a Northwestern Confederacy as Democrats have. jects every member of the majority to the impu and if they do not stop it, they will convince the tation of disloyalty. I am unwilling to remain people there is something in it. At present I resilent when I am charged with treason. It is gard it as a myth, having no existence anywhere

county, where i am best known, and where my principles and conduct are well understood, is a leader of your party; and did he not say, at the

charge is made by a gentleman of standing, and standing a been my pleasure to know the gentleman from leading men, and has the confidence of the De-Jefferson for many years, and I can with truth mocracy of Indiana; but I do not understand his say that I have entertained for him no feelings speech as the gentleman from St. Joseph does but those of kindness and respect. He is by his As I understand it, I indorse it. Mr. Hendricks age, his experience in legislation, and his ability, endeavored to prove that the commercial and entitled to be considered one of the leaders, if not | manufacturing interests of New England were in the leader, of the opposition I presume that he conflict with the agricultural interest of the has made the charge in good faith, believing it to Northwest; and that Western members of Conbe true, and that he is willing to assume, all the gress, when they got to Washington surrendered responsibility that attaches to such an accusation, the interests of their section, and voted with their and will endeavor to make his charge good. If political friends from New England for unjust the charge is true the country should know it, and oppressive tariff laws, which enriched the and if we have any traitors in our body they should be expelle t and branded with infamy, and the West. He was in favor of massing public if it is not true, it is due to ourselves, to our con- sentiment in the West upon that subject, to the stituents, and to the whole country, that the end that our Congressmen will dare not betray falsity of the charge should be made manifest. our interests. I am for the same thing; but I If we tamely and silently submit to such a charge desire to obtain a redress of these grievances un the country will have a right to conclude that it der the Constitution, inside of the Union, and in

the charge under the excitement of debate, but and constitutional means, will the time ever come passions to cool, and he has not withdrawn the Mr. Buskirk; I have always believed that charge. Knowing that I am wholly and entirely there was great wisdom in the Spanish proverb. innocent of the charge, and believing that my Democratic friends upon this floor are also inno of climbing a hill before I reached it, for fear I cent, and being desirous of availing myself of would exhaust my strength before I commenced this the first opportunity that has been presented the ascent. But I will answer the gentleman lemaly declare, that unless the charge is with. traitors of the South had no just cause to break drawn in this Hou-e, where it was made, and to up the Government. But there is a right, not the full extent to which it was made, that we are derived from the Constitution, but it is above, in duty bound to demand an investigation, and independent of and superior to all Constitutions, give the gentleman an opportunity to establish all laws and all Governments, and that is the the truth of the charge, or to convince the coun | right of revolution. If the people of the Northtry that the charge is untrue. I shall vote for west should be unable to obtain a repeal of those the resolution, and I confidently hope that it will laws, and should conclude that they were so unjust, so oppressive and so destructive of their I feel that it is my duty to answer the speech | material interests, that they could not longer submit to them, they may determine to obtain a redress of their grievances by the last and dernier That honorable gentleman has to day, and on resort of an oppressed people; but it is not for me at this time to say what they ought or will do. We will meet and determine the question

when it is forced upon us. The gentleman from St. Joseph has labored to o declare to the country what we are for and prove that the Democratie party is in favor of an what we are against. He has charged that we armistice. By what authority does he make this are in favor of taking the State of Indiana out of statement? Has any Democratic Senator or the Union; that we are in favor of establishing a Representative said upon the floor of the Senate Northwestern Confederacy, with the purpose of or this House, that he was in favor of it? Has iltimately attaching it to the Southern Confed. | there been any action or vote in either branch of eracy; that we are in favor of an armistice; that the Legislature, that would indicate we are in we propose to violate the Constitution by vesting favor of an armistice? I would advise the gen authority in an Executive Council which the tlemen of the opposition to wait until we get Constitution has vested in the Governor; and that ready to express our opinion on that subject, and by our speeches, votes, acts, and by the resolu- I can assure them that when we do speak, we tions which have been introduced in this House, will speak as one man. I would advise them to let our affairs alone, and attend to some of the leaders of their own party. The news from Wash ington indicates that the abolition element of the that gentleman to define the principles of the Administration party is in favor not only of an Democratic party, and to dictate to us what our armistice, but the recognition of the Southern action shall be upon any of these subjects. He Confederacy. I can assure them that if we should has no authority and no right to speak for the declare ourselves in favor of an armistice, it will Democratic party. I shall enter into no labored not be for the purpose of recognizing the Southor lengthy argument to distrive the charge of ern Confederacy, but it will be in the hope and for the purpose of reconstructing the Government and of my party as a complete vindication, and I restoring the Union, preserving the Federal on willing that the Democratic party shall be Constitution, and re-establishing the brotherly udged by its acts. For my-eir, I will say that feeling and friendly relations to our distracted have ever venerated our Constitution, loved the divided and bleeding country that existed before the present fanatical, one-idea and sectional

Mr. Van Buskirk: I understand the gentleman to say that when the majority speak out on the subject of an armistice, they would do it as one and constitutional right to differ from and oppose | man, but that he does not know how they will the principles and policy of the pre-ent Adminis. speak. How does he know that they will speak

Mr. Buskirk: The votes taken in this House empletely answer the question of my friend .-We are a band of brothers. We think together: we act together; we vote together; we have done so since the commencement of the session, and we expect to do so until the close of it. If a mamy own lenguage and my own way, but I prefer jority of my party decide in favor of a measure to answer him in the language of Mr Seward, the | which I do not altogether approve, I will still go with my party in preference to voting with the

Mr. Leeds: If you knew that your party was Mr. Buskirk: If the support of the measure with Abolitionism to receive the nomination, and involved the question of loyalty to my party or that Mr. Lincoln was nominated because he was to my government, I would sustain my country considere i more conservative. It is also true in preference to my party. But I have never that there is now a strong and controlling element | been placed in that position, and hope that I may in the Administration party which is opposed to never be. I honestly and firmly believe I can Mr. Seward's remaining in the Cavinet, because best support my country inside of my party and he is considered too conservative But I presume in concert with it. The history of the Democratic he will be considered good authority with you. party down to the incoming of the present Ad-You will remember that, before the election last ministration, contains the history of my country fall, the Administration journals and orators said If my country is ever restored to peace and prosthat opposition to the Administration was opposition to the Government, and that the success of influence of the Democratic party. The memthe Democratic party would be regarded as a tri- bers of the Opposition seem to have serious apumph of traitors. After the elections were over prehensions about a Military Board. While I and the Demogratic party had carried nearly all am not prepared to say what our action will be the elections, Mr. Seward found it necessary to on that subject, I will say that whatever we may correct the error which had been committed by do will be in strict conformity with the Constituhis party friends. In a letter to Mr. Adams, our tion of the State of Indiana. We will not at-Minister to England, he uses the following lan- tempt to divest the Governor of any power which

is vested in him by the Constituti "In our country especially, it is a habit not | The gentleman from St. Joseph says that an only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but armistice was entered into the other day by the even essential to its stability, to regard the Admin- members of this House, and proceeds to charge istration at any time existing as distinct and sepa- the majority with its violation? What are the rate from the Government itself, and to canvass facts? We were proceeding with the ordinary the proceedings of the one without the thought of legislation of the country when the gentleman from Jefferson made a violent, inflammatory, I indorse and approve every word of Mr. Sew- threatening, and rancorous speech, in which he ard upon this subject. I believe that it contains charged some of the members of the majority the true doctrine. Any other doctrine would with treason. What did you expect us to do? destroy our republican form of government, and Did you suppose we would cowardly and meanly w uld convert the President into a despot, in- submit to such a false and unfounded accusation? stead of being the agent of a sovereign people. If you did you have already discovered your I thank God that the present Administration is mistake, and I hope you will profit by your ex-

Administration is only remembered on account of resolutions that contain sentiments that they do its weakness, imbecility, folly and wickedness, not approve, and they attempt to hold the major and will be referred to as a warning in all future ity responsible for such resolutions. As soon as time. I trust that my friend is satisfied with my a resolution is introduced, the reporters, corresnswer.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the entire confihold the action of the Indiana Legislature!" and dence of every Democratic Senator and Repre- in a few days we have letters from the army desentative in this Legislature—we have had many consultations. We have fully and trankly inter-changed views and sentiments. I believe that I loyalty and devotion to the country, labors so know their views and feelings, and what their action will be; and I here declare before this House the Government and for them? I can conceive and the country, that, in my judgment, there is not a Democratic Senator or Representative who is in favor of taking the State of Indiana out of that many resolutions have been introduced, and the Union, or who is in favor of any movement in my judgment a good many of them are unwise or legislation to that end. And I go further, and imprudent, and will never receive the apand declare I do not know a Democrat in the whole State of Indiana who is in favor of such a movement.

Mr. Cason asked, if the Confederacy was recognized, would the gentleman consider it the duty lations. That is true. This has been done under a rule of this House that was voted for by Mr. Buskirk: I never believed that any State the opposition party, and they have insisted upon had the right under the Constitution to second the right of the rule. I ask—yea, I from the Union I have ever denied the right of demand of these gentlemen to state what resolusecession. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy would not, in my judgment, release or absolve Indiana, or any other State, from her nor done any act that justifies or even excuses

will speak as patriots and statesmen should speak, The Hendricks Ovation --- Speeches of and our action will receive the warm and hearty

approval of all loval and conservative men.

Mr. Speaker, I have been thus open and frank in stating the principles, policy and purposes of the Democratic party to relieve the opposition from their unfounded apprehensions, and allay the excitement that exists in the State, and which ate and eloquent address: has been produced by the false and malicious stories which have been circulated for partisan purposes. I think that the time has come when we should be frank with each other. The conduct of the Administration party has been such, for the last six weeks, as to satisfy us that you welcome to their midst, growned with those new intend to inaugurate civil war. We believe that the charges which have been made against us in the Legislature, in the public journals and before the people, have been made for the purpose of friends, from their farms, from the villages and exciting and exasperating Democrats to such an extent as to impel them to commit some act of violence, and thereby create an excuse and pretext to call upon the military power of the State to intimidate, overawe, and, if needs be, to interrupt the deliberations of this Legislature.

Messrs. Griffith, Leeds, Budd and several other members of the opposition party disclaimed all knowledge of any such a programme. Mr. Buskirk said that he and the whole State would be rejoiced to be convinced that there was no truth in it.

I give you notice that if you carry out this programme, our State will be involved in civil war, and our property will be destroyed, and our wives and children murdered. The Democratic party has ever been in favor of law and order. It has ever unalterably opposed mob law and vio-lence. We intend to do so now. We intend to do no act which will give just cause for violence or social disorder. If we are involved in civil war, you will be responsible for it.. But do not suppose that we intend to cowardly and basely submit. We have borne much. We have been forbearing and forgiving. But we understand our rights, and have the courage to maintain and defend them. When the news that civil war has been inaugurated is carried by railroad, by telegraph and by other means, there will be such a gathering of the clans in this Capital as has each other. When the war begun many persons in the North said the Southerners were cowards and would not fight. The men of the South said one Southern man was equal to five Yankees. The history of the war has demonstrated that the him North or South, East or West, to say he is courage and bravery, and I claim the same qualilaw and violence will have the moral sentiment of the world against it, and it will generally be unsucressful. Let us profit by the teachings of

soundly and securely in the hons' den, while the wicked men who put him there were devoured by the wild beasts; that the three Hebrew children who were placed in the fiery furnace escaped un scathed, while the persons who placed them there were consumed by the devouring flames; that the man who invented the guillotine had his own head cut off by it; that Robespierre and other demons who inaugurated and for a time controlled the French Revolution at last tell victims to the let us consider what we are doing--whither we are drifting and what awful consequences will result from our conduct. The gentleman from St. Joseph has truthfully said that it civil war is inaugurated in our State that one party alone will not suffer. We will all go down in one common ruin. We have an equal interest in this country and an equal motive to preserve the peace, and save our beloved State from all the horrors and enormities of civil war. You have property and so have we. You have homes which are dear to you, and so have we. You have wives and helpchildren, and so have we. Who can contemplate the horrors of such a strife? Our cities will be burned-our towns and villages will be desolated-our fair fields will be ravaged-our beautiful streams will be red with blood-the

history and experience of the world. We are

had erected for Mordecai; that Daniel slept

in the common ruin and desolation and massacre for, and what will be the result upon our National affairs? If we could not suppress the rebellion Can a man now well and safely say what he will

divided and involved in civil war? I beg the pardon of the House for the time I ing questions which have been asked me.

A Card from the Members of the House will hear him in his vindication, and then judge of Representatives, Refuting the as the right should require. Slanders Against Mr. Buskirk. HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? February 9, 1863.

To the Public: the Gazette of this city, of last Saturday, and to subjects, about which he knew they had consulted a communication in the Indianapolis Daily Jour- together at their homes. nal, of this morning, to the effect that Mr. Bus kirk, of the county of Monroe, in a speech in reverse of her fortunes. We were united, prosthis House on last Friday said, that if civil war perous and happy-a sectional policy and party was inaugurated in this State, the Demo- triumphed, and we are overcome by evils that crats would murder the wives and children of the threaten our destruction. I have no defense to

common ruin, destruction and massacre that established institutions would everywhere exist in the State.

House, have, without distinction of party, signed are properly chargeable upon the President and

this card, and request the publication thereof.
Robert N. Lamb, T. W. Wooilen. D. R. Van Buskirk, T. J. Cason. W. W. Higgins, N. G. Shaffer, Juo. T. Richardson, O. F. Roberts. C. Budd, James Forester, Thomas Ryan, S. M. Holcomb. D. K. Pettibone, A. M. Puett, . Paris Robison, O. H. P. Abbett, A. T. Hardin. John B. Milroy, R. B. Perry. C. J. Miller, W. E. Niblack, John Lemmon, Geo. W. Priest. N. S. Given. Bayless W Hanna, G. S. Howell, S. Hetfield, J. R. O'Brien, M. A. O. Packard. H. J. Bverle, Jas. F. Harney, W. S. Hall, P. N. Collins, J. Abdill, Sam'l McCaughey, V. Wolfe. J. C. Marshall, Henley James, J. J. Johnson, G. Y. Atkison, John A. Reitz, E. P. Ferris, O. V. Pendleton, Chas. B. Lasselle, Daniel Blocher, W. Humphreys, Samuel A. Shoaff, B. R. Kemp, John S. Tarkington B. F. Gregory, E. M. Spencer, D. C. Branham, M. Waterman Stephen B. Cook, J. M. Hershey, Samuel Mustard, O. Bird, Richard Lake, A. C. Veach, R. Osborn.

Hon. M. M. Ray and Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

At the Hendricks ovation in Shelbyville, on Thursday last, Hon. MARTIN M. RAY welcomed the distinguished guest in the following appropri-

I have been selected, by the proper committee, as the organ of the Democracy of Shelby county. welcome to their midst, crowned with those new honors which you have so well earned, and in which they so proudly rejoice.
This spontaneous gathering of your Democratic

surrounding cities, I tender you as the highest and sincerest tribute to your worth as a man, and your claims as a statesman, as well as an obla-tion of present friendship and a pledge of future

Shelby county claims you as one of her trusted and honored sons. It she has sympathized with you in times of defeat, if she has vindicated your reputation from calumny, when assailed by malce, so she is now alive with sensibility and pride for your present success, and with hope and jealous concern for your future fame

As a joint representative of the sovereignty of our proud State, and at a time when the most momentous issues of peace and war depend upon military conflict and patriotic counsel, you have been summoned to the Senate of the United States by the united voice of the Democracy of Indiana. They consider you a representative man; and that in your hands the flag of the Republic and the banner of Democracy shall wave as living emblems of eternal unity-the one over a great, liberal, generous Commonwealth of Denocracy, and the other over a fraternal people and a restored nationality. They have given no heed to the partisan clamor that roared along your pathway, against your patriotism and loyal ty. The Democratic party of Shelby county is a loyal party, and this testimonial of honor is never been seen before. Let us understand by him and the Constitutution as long as he stands by the Constitution and the Union.

An ample field is now open to you for the exercise of the highest qualities of patriotism and statesmanship. The public man who shall, at this crisis, forget self, and rise to that high level men of both sections were wrong. It is no com of moral courage and political philosophy, which neither panders to the bad passions of men on the a brave man. It is a part of his nature to be the other—if not the idol of the people, is at least brave and courageous, and to resist wrong and oppression. I beseech you, do not let us comof adulation on behalf of this people, but they mit the same fatal mistake. I concede to you claim, as your life long friends, a share of the ties for my own party. I admonish you that the victory is not always to the strong, nor the race of the republic, the eloquence of a Clay united honors of the position to which you have been States in the fervor of patriotism, and the argument of a Webster bound them in the fetters of reverence for the Constitution and the Union. They have faith that, as the genius of history shall unroll the chart of American destiny, and a told that Haman was hung upon the gallows he bleeding country shall challenge your wisdom. courage, prudence and humanity, that you will have the wisdom to compass, the courage to grapple with, the prudence to harmonize, and the humanity to sympathize with the sorrows and griefs that this sid war has brought upon the

In presenting you to this people in your new relation of Senator, allow me to assure you that we do not forget the perils and responsibilities of that relation, and that when you come to deal with the practical questions of war and peace, that perish by the sword. I implore you to pause and you will be as ready to sustain a legitimate war the basis of a restored Union.

Fellow citizens, I present to you your Senator elect, with the confident assurance that you will never have cause to regret the choice of the Democratic Legislature, and that he will prove in the future, as in the past, worthy of every trust, equal to every emergency, and a pledged foe to every fanaticism, usurpation and corruption.

Mr. HENDRICKS, in response to the address of Mr. RAY, and the cordial and enthusiastic welome of his life long neighbors and friends of Shelby county, spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. Hendricks took the stand amid the most deafening applause, at the close of which be commenced by saying that he was gratified at this rich soil of Indiana will be enriched by the best reception, by those who had known him from his blood of her citizens-our homes will be deso childhood, and that the welcome had been exlated, and our wives and children will be involved pressed by an old personal friend. He briefly referred to the honors Shelby county had conferred upon him, at all times extending to him In conclusion, let me ask you, what is all this her confidence. The election to the United States Senate brings with it weighty responsibil and destroy the armies of the South when we do in a twelve month from this time? What were united, can we hope to do so when we are will then be duty, no one, without the gift of prophesy, can now say; but he felt sure that if, the exercise of an honest judgment, he dis. have consumed. When I commenced my re | charged his duty as the representative of Indiana, marks, I did not intend to speak more than five according to conscience, he would again be sus or ten minutes, but you will bear me witness that tained by the men of Shelby county, who will nearly all the time has been consumed in answer- regard his faults with indulgence, and his merits with partiality. For himself he would only ask that when censure fell upon him, as it must, they

He had not come this day to make an argument, or to discuss the questions that now occupy public attention, but to meet old and true ends, with them to enjoy the festivities of the Our attention has been called to an editorial in occasion; jet it might be proper to refer to some

Two years have brought upon our country a make for the South in her present position-am These detached and garbled statements wholly no advocate of her course. In fidelity to the pervert the meaning of Mr. Buskirk. We did Union, the North could not organize herself into not understand him to say, that the Democrats a sectional party, and upon sentiments of hos ility would murder the wives and children of the mem- to the South, undertake the control of the gov bers of the Administration party, or that the Ad- ernment; yet this was not sufficient cause for the distration party would marder the wives and breaking up of old relations. We were friends Mr. Buskirk deprecated civil war, and described were ready, protected by the panoply of truth and the crimes, horrors and enormities that would be the Constitution, to fight on for the constitutional committed; and we understood him to say, and rights of every section. We Democrats have to mean, that men of all parties would go down cause of complaint. The men of the South should together, and that our property would be de-stroyed, the State made desolate, and that our tion and civil liberty. That battle should have wives and children would be involved in the been fought within the Constitution and behind

The war has progre-sed with varying results. To the end that justice may be done, and truth | What success has attended Southern arms, and vindicated, the undersigned, members of the such disasters as have overtaken Northern arms, present Congress. Eighteen months since, the President, in his message, said that in all the States of the South, except, perhaps, South Carolina, there was a Union majority. Davis and the Confederate Congress had tried to unite the South, but could not; be could rally an army only 300,000 strong, but when Mr. Lincoln and Congress adopted abolition as the purpose of the war, in violation of the pledged faith given to the soldiers, the South became united and the North distracted. Had the President and Congress in good faith adhered to the assurance and pledge given in the Crittenden resolutions, not a dissenting voice would have been heard in the North, while the Union men of the South would have gained strength.

Should our Government go down in the vortex of this revolution, the responsibility is upon Aboliuonism What has been the effect of the President's proclamation? Perhaps not one slave has been made free by it, but it has caused divisions in the North, and has stripped the soldier of his pride. In the din of the battle, when the missiles of death are falling like rain drops, the soldier looks to his flag, and the sentiment that it is the emblem of the Union upon the Constitu tion; that he fights to restore that Union upon the basis of the Constitution, with the rights of the States unimpaired, nerves him to meet the shock of the battle. But, instead of that proud sentiment, he is made to feel that he fights to de-R. F. Donaldson, R. Osborn,
James Harden, John P. Shouff.

Mr. Murray, a Republican Senator, adnited yesterday that secret societies were forming all over the State by his party friends under the pretense of opposing the scheme of taking the State out of the Union. Mr. Cobb, in his men? The men who are faithful to the Constispeech, struck him when he said that this cry raised by the Abolitionists against the Democrats was to cover up designs of their own to inaugurate schemes of oppression against the people. One hundred and sixty more Rebel pristhe Union and the Constitution. Our Union shers are expected to arrive here shortly. A great cannot be restored, with fraternal relations many of those now here are wounded, and some of them very badly.

It cannot be restored, with fraternal relations among the people North and South, until Abolitionism is buried—never again to be resurrected.

I will not discuss the conduct and achievements of the Generals. I lack military knowledge to do that. But it seems proper to say in this be-half, that they have been allowed no fair trial, Interference by incompetent men at Washington has disturbed and frustrated their plans, and brought failure, if not defeat, where victory otherwise might have been achieved, and the teachings of experience seem to be lost upon the

President and this Congress. The last and crowning act of infamy on the part of this Congress, is to be the enactment of he law to organize one hundred and fifty thousand negroes into regiments. The bill has passed the House, and I believe will pass the Senate, and be approved by Mr. Lincoln. Three Republican members voted against it. Their names should be preserved in letters of gold. What does this legislation mean? Is it that the 20,-000,000 white men of the North cannot cope with the 7,000,000 white men at the South? Or is it that the negro will make a better soldier than the white man? Do these men think he will stand upon the rough edge of battles, where our soldiers falter? Every man who votes for that bill, and the President when he signs it, offers a direct and gross insult to every man in whose veins flows the blood of our race-an insult that the proud men of Indiana will not forgive. Among all nations the profession of arms has been regarded as most honorable. The profession developes the higher qualities of manhood—firmness, coolness and courage. The party in power now propose by this bill to place the negro upon an equality with the white soldiers in this the most honorable of all pursuits. Let the men who do this thing be driven from the high places by the ballots of the people. As a war measure it is most dangerous. The safety of the soldier in battle is in the firmness of all the regiments, one regiment necessarily leaning upon another for support. Shall Indiana lean for support, in the terrible hour of battle, upon negro regiments? When they are made to do so by this Administration, and the negroes give way, as they will do, and then our troops are forced back and slaughtered in retreat, their blood will be upon the spirits of the authors of this outrage. Can it be possible that the salety, the honor and the glory of my country is to rest upon the shoul-ders of negro regiments? In church poetry I

If our country's fortunes depend upon negro intelligence and negro valor, then may we sing. "Upon what a slender cord Hang KANTHLY things."

The men will be marked who have done this. The people whose sons and brothers are in the field will not forgive the insult.

The necessities of the war have made the Treasury notes the currency of the people. I know that the supporters of the Administration charge that we Democrats rejoice when this currency goes down. How absurd! When it goes down in Republican pockets is the depression not felt in Democratic pockets? As this has become, and for a time must continue, an important part of our currency, going into all the channels of trade and commerce, I shall regard it my duty to do all I can, constitutionally, to sustain its value, The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a system to break down our State banks, to make more room for Government notes, or their substitutes, is a blow at State legislation not to be sustained, and from which relief to the Treasury is not likely to come. The bills of our State Bank would this day be within a few cents of gold, if not par, were they not dragged down by the legal tender paper. While the bank may redeem its circulation in that paper, its not must have the same current value. But, independent of that fact, our State Bank paper is a convenient, reliable and par currency. It has served our trade, and benefited the people, and should not be driven out to make way for a less

Fears have been entertained by some, and by others professed, that we are on the eve of civil strife and bloodshed in our own State. Without this, we have trouble enough upon us Of that we are admonished by the bereaved homes, the broken fortunes, corrupted morals, and the burden of public debt and taxation. Every man owes it to himself, his family and his country, to promote peace and harmony at home. If the Republican rulers and partisans will do their duty but half as well as the Democrats will, we need fear no violence. It is a Democratic senti ment that the laws must be respected and obeyed. Efforts have been made to excite apprehens public danger, with a view to political effect. It may be that some gentlemen have been scared and that has caused some concern in my mind. for a scared man with power in his hands, is dengerous. A firm, cool and courageous man will not precipitate the country into trouble. But you cannot tell what a scared man will do, especially if frightened at unreal and imaginary

things. For our country, let us stand by the law

Will you allow a suggestion upon another subject, bearing upon that upon which I have been speaking? Fome of our young men who have volunteered, have, without sufficient thought, abandoned their companions and returned home without proper authority; and a sympathy in their behalf has suggested a resistance to any efforts to compel their return to the service. Now, however much you may feel for them, resistance cannot be justified. It is opposition to law and lawful authority. Although I made no appeals to men to volunteer, as I would not say go, when I was not going myself, yet I must say to those who have voluntarily enlisted, you cannot relieve yourselves by a breach of law, and you ought not to involve your friends in acts of violence which must bring trouble upon them. In this State we have no occasion to complain that the courts have been unable to relieve from illegal enlistments. In almost every case the writ of laters corpus has been respected. For that we are much indebted to the accomplished soldier, Col Carrington, who is at the head of military mat-

ters in this State. He has required that the civil

authority be respected within his commend.

What this year will bring to us we cannot tell. Perhaps the condition of public affairs justifies the sope that the war cannot last much longer, and that soon the sunshine of peace will rejoice the land. Whatever does come, let us do our duty as conscience and enlightened judgment dictate At any moment I am ready for compromise and adjustment upon the basis of a restored Umonto give to the South all rights under the Constitution, and such gourantees as may make their rights secure. We have elected a Democratic House of Representatives, unless a fraud is resorted to to defeat the elections, but that Congress will probably not be in session before next December. In the meantime Abolitionism controls the Government We have not much to hope from such a source for our country. people have speken, 13,000,000 strong." great States of New York, and westward to Illi nois, have said to the President, withdraw you proclamation and return to the pledge given to the country and the soldiers, but he beeds them

This Government belongs to the millions; yet the President, elected by a minority, says to them-I will disregard your will. Events may, however, compel him to respect that will. The effort to control public opinion by epithe

by threats, by violence and by dungeons, has failed. This vast assembly attests the failure. Bold and honest, the people will vindicate their rights and their manhood at the ballot box. Maintaining the rights of the people as defined and secured by the Constitution and laws, the Denocratic party cannot fail.

Again, I thank you for the honor you have this day done me.

Another "Oncommon Woman."—We published, a few days since, the exploits of Mrs. Spencer, of Clinton county, Indiana, in presenting her husband, Joseph Spencer, on the 29th of December last, with four young Spencers at one bush. But Mrs. Magee, of Rowena, Wells county, Indiana, is greatly "oncommoner" than Mrs. Spencer, in the way of habies. During a period of three years, seven months and nine-teen days, Mrs. M. gave birth to twelve children, all of whom are "alive and kicking." The birth occurred as follows: June 24th, 1858, one child; June 30th, 1859, two children; May 29th, 1860, two children; March 29th, 1861, three children February 13th, 1862, four children. In these war times Mrs. M.'s services in recruiting infantry are invaluable.—[N. A. Ledger.

The town clock and a Shangbai rooster near our office are both frequently out of order. The rooster must belong to an Abolitionist, for be commences his midnight crowing usually between nine and ten o'clock, and the town clock is quite as often out of order, and as wide of the mark as the feathered time keeper.